

No. 9261 號六十六百二千九第 日八十二月七年三十緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1887. 四拜禮 號五十月九英港香 [PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS  
PIANO-FORTE REGU

**H**ERR HEINRICH KÖHLER  
begs to announce that he will give a  
**PIANOFORTE RECITAL**  
**TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING,**  
16th September,  
at  
**ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL.**

**PROGRAMME:—**

**A**

1.—Prelude and Etude ..... HUMMEL.  
2.—Minute ..... MOZART.  
3.—March and Finales from } WEBER.  
the Concertstück }

**B**

1.—Scherzo in B minor ..... CHOPIN.  
2.—Introduction (Rondo) ..... CHOPIN.  
for the Violin  
Soloists (Op. 53) ..... BEETHOVEN.

**C**

1.—Tarantella ..... NICODÉ.  
2.—Nocturne ..... CHOPIN.  
3.—Finales from the First } MENDELSSOHN  
Concerto }

**D**

1.—L'Eclairci ..... L. RAS.

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1.—Lithuanian Chorus.....Liszt.  
2.—Hungarian Chorus.....WAGNER-LISZT.  
3.—Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt.

Doors Open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH, LD. Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
and Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1887. [1771]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.  
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION—

No. 64.  
**NOTICE.**  
**'TO SHIP MASTERS. SHIPPING'**  
**AGENTS, &c.**

**W**HEREAAS it has been brought to the notice of the GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO that Chinese who are desirous of emigrating to British North Borneo find a difficulty in doing so owing to their want of knowledge of the date of departure of ships and steamers.

It is hereby made known that a commission of not more than ONE DOLLAR for each able bodied adult Chinaman will be paid to whosoever may chiefly assist in procuring passages for Immigrants to British North Borneo, on a printed order from the Captain addressed to the Government Agents in Hongkong who are hereby authorized to pay such orders.

By the Governor's Command,  
L. B. VON DONOP,  
Governor Secretary.

Sandakan, 6th August, 1887.

THE PRINTED ORDERS referred to in the above Notification can be obtained from us.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Government Agents.  
—Hongkong, 15th September, 1887. — 1175

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO OR SABAH,  
SANDAKAN.

NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CHINA.

The Government of British North Borneo being desirous of seeing honest Chinese Farmers, *Growers*, Traders and Chinese settlers in this land on the following easy terms —

1.—Inhabiting immigrants should understand that the land is as a rule covered with Forest which the immigrants must fell and clear for themselves.

2.—Of this land in localities approved by the Government, each man will be given a half acre, whether a woman, an acre, or a child, whether a boy or a girl, under sixteen years of age, half an acre.

3.—The Farmers and Gardeners must begin properly to cultivate and plant the land selected by them within five years after they will be given it, or within six years after they will be given it, and to avoid any mistake it will be better that they should immediately on their arrival see the Government Officers of the post and sign in their names and the ages of the members of their families. This can be done without any payment whatever.

4.—After the land has been selected and planting begun the Government will give a written lease for each lot which will endure for 999 years that is practically for ever, and all that the owners will have to do will be to pay to the Government each small sum of ten cents a year for each acre they hold and five cents for each half acre, and in return for this small payment the Government guarantees them protection and that they

shall not be oppressive of the Chinese or any other community.

5.—Before they have obtained the written lease the Farmers and Gardeners cannot sell their lands to others without the consent of the Government, but after they have got the lease then they can sell the land if they think it is not duly paid to the Government for three successive years, the land will revert to the Government.

6.—If any Farmer or Gardener wishes to have more than one acre of Land he will be able to buy up to five acres from Government at fifty cents per acre. He is given the right to sell the land to Chinese settled in the country. The quit-rent would be ten cents per acre.

7.—In Hongkong Messrs GIN LING TONG & Co. or Messrs. BRELEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., will give every information regarding the land to the Chinese who are coming to the country. From Hongkong there are often sailing Vessels coming to the country, and from Singapore there are three steamers running regularly. In Singapore the Chinese can go to Messrs. A. L. JOHNSON & Co. for information.

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Chinese coming in this country need have no fear, as there are many of their countrymen settled here, and their customs are not interfered with by the Government, but Secret Societies are not allowed.

W. H. TREACHLEE,  
Governor.

Sundakan, 22nd April, 1887. 1778

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship  
"AMOI."  
Captain R. Kübler, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to STEMSSEN & Co. Hong'kong, 14th September, 1887. 1773

FOR SWATOW.  
THE Steamship  
"NANSHAN."

will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at TEN A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**HOPKING HONG,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1887. (1778)

**FOR BANGKOK DIRECT**

**THE SCOTHIE ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**THE Company's Steamers**  
"KITLARBNEY"  
Captain J. O'Neill, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at TEN A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**YUEN FAT HONG,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1887. (1774)



## INTIMATIONS.

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1887. With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY. (Twenty-fifth Annual Issue). COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c. Royal 8vo, pp. 1,150, price \$5.00. SMALLER EDITION, pp. 776, price \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

## NOTICE.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

Season 1887-88.

The following SEEDS required for sowing in August and September can now be supplied, viz—  
CELESTY. CYCLAMEN. CINERARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF ASSORTED VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS IS EXPECTED SHORTLY, and

Catalogues will be sent FREE OF CHARGE on and after the 30th instant.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1887.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## BIRTHS.

At Newburgh, on the 25th August, Mrs. J. P. BARRIE, of a son.  
On the 28th September, at her residence, Wai, the wife of H. BARRIE, of a daughter.  
At 11, Chong-choi, in Chinese, on the 9th September, the wife of W. BARRIE, of a daughter.  
On the 10th September, at No. 1, Wai-shan-choi, the wife of M. W. BARRIE, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

At 15, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 5th September, 1887, MATHIAS, the beloved wife of Mr. T. W. HARRIS, P. O. S. N. Co., aged 58 years.  
At Shanghai, on the 7th September, 1887, BARRIE, the daughter of James Barris, L. M. Customs, aged 2 years.  
On the 9th September, at the 8th Sep. temple, HENRY HARRIS, an Assistant Engineer in the L. M. Customs, aged 45 years.  
On the 9th September, at the Government Civil Hospital, ARTHUR HARRIS, late master of the British ship *Narcissus*.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1887.

In another column we republish from our Shanghai morning contemporary a translation of some official despatches which have recently passed between His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG, the Viceroy of Chihli and Superintendent of Northern Trade, and Liu MING-CHUAN, the Governor of Formosa.

As the translator remarks, "this subject is one of the most important in the present position of affairs." Apart, however, from the subject of the discussion, the personal question involved in the growing struggle between these two very powerful Chinese officials is a matter of extreme interest, and will, before it is ended, produce some serious results.

The subject of discussion is the recent refusal of the Viceroy of Chihli to allow two new steamers—purchased at the instance of the Governor of Formosa for the purpose of promoting intercourse between the island and the ports of the mainland—to compete on the Yangtze and on the Northern coast with the fleet of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The reasons for this course are set out in the Viceroy's despatch, which he evidently intends to be final, for he says: "I will therefore communicate with Liu, the Governor of Formosa, and request him to inform me, in order to instruct the said degraded Tactel that the two steamers he has ordered can only be allowed to trade between the ports of Formosa, Fuzien, and Canton, and, unless instructed by me to the contrary, they are not to proceed either to the Yangtze or the Northern ports, so that there may be no competition with the C. M. S. N. Co., resulting in loss and injury to both parties. I will also write to the Minister Superintendent of Southern Trade, Tientsin, and instruct the Superintendents of Customs at Shanghai, Tientsin, and other ports to this effect. I have now to request that you will give full effect to my instructions, in reference to which I anticipate further communications from your Company."

If, however, His Excellency LI HUNG-CHANG expected—as he evidently did—the prompt submission of the Governor of Formosa and his Company, he made a great mistake. Liu MING-CHUAN briskly returned to the charge, and his despatch to the Viceroy is at once caustic and vigorous. He energetically denounces the compact entered into by the China Merchants' S. N. Co. with the foreign shipping companies, and again requests the Viceroy to look upon his Company with equal favour to that which he regards the older native shipping company. He calmly adds that he has memorized the Throne on the subject, and broadly insinuates that, despite the Viceroy's commands, the Formosan steamers will go to Yangtze and Northern ports.

A side thrust is also dealt at the Viceroy in the following passage, where, referring to the degraded Tactel Chang Hung-lin, the Governor of Formosa says: "I appointed him to assist in the administration of commercial matters because his abilities make him of use, and he is skilled in business matters. He is not like MA KIE-CHONG, whose only ability is turning out foreigners without regard to his own reputation." With regard to the question at issue between these two Chinese officials there is of course room for a great difference of opinion. The Viceroy of Chihli has made great sacrifices for the China Merchants' Co., which is now doing well, and he ardently desires that it may recoup its former losses. Moreover, a loan has been contracted on the security of its fleet, and the Viceroy is pledged to do all that he can to support it. The Governor of

Formosa, anxious to promote the welfare of his insulated province, and having sanctioned the acquisition of these steamers, has determined to venture a good deal to attain his object. Were this not the case, he would never have had the temerity to board the most powerful Chinese officials in the manner he has done. It is probable that this outspoken and defiant Governor is being backed up by higher authorities who desire to try conclusions with the great Viceroy.

## A SIMPLE BUT INSTRUCTIVE STORY.

Some dwellers in this land of Sin record it as their firm conviction that all Chinese are waiting in the groves of poetic diction. A certain faculty for verse is all these critics will allow, and that, they hold, is like the pure you know from the proverbial saw. Without advancing much that is rash, they say most Chinese find it sweeter to light on an unfriended chest than hit upon a lively meter. Indeed, what chance have they to choose a life that is a dear mortal of tasks to win and heads to lose can hardly fail to prove, their dirty homes (they like the dirt—or so at least says Ho Ansi) and scold and quarrel cannot hurt such soulless animals as they. And, so, these add, in vain you look for any lofty aspiration, nor do you meet, outside a book, a flight of the imagination.

And yet, to show how wrong it is to argue *a priori*, take the late case of General Wang, a simple but instructive story. Wang was as Commissioner to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other regions over there where a certain Chinese man, straying, instructing him to ascertain why those remote uncharted places existed a purpose all too plain to shut out the Mongolian races; for if a Chinese vessel staved, by means of regulations diverse they taxed the captain as he landed and charged port dues on the survivors. So General Wang was sent, perforce, to choose a sitting place and season to show the folly of this course, and bring the Colonies to reason. Fired with a lofty sense of duty, he went to dinner, fêted, and held, and conversed with rank and beauty, and very much enjoyed it all; but for some reason (what he stated was that he did not wish to bore them) for several weeks he hesitated to lay his grievances before them. Still he was often interrupted, till one day he lost great worry, and at the risk of seeming rude he put this somewhat awkward question: "Are you convinced that, on the whole, your race must waste while ours must wax and on each Mongolian poll you levy this invidious tax?" "No," they answered, "that we fear that consumption for the present, but that the Chinese over here have habits which are most unpleasant. Their mouths are well, never mild. They wear our linen; what they eat is garbage, and when they're dead they have the balance in the street. Their fondness for an ancient seal exceeds their love for noxious places; they won't have back yards, and they dwell in insalubrious cubicles." But Wang's reply was prompt and such as suited his official status. "No," he said (the critics remark) it brushed the true dross off. For he retorted, mild applause, (could any poetry be forced?) "Enforce your sanitary laws, as you mean force our laws in China."

L. H. M.'s private *Sin-chai* left Nagasaki for Vladivostok on the 1st instant, and the *Bohai* for Changhai on the 5th.

The Customs collector at Saigon since the imposition of the new tariff is said to amount to about 100,000 francs per month.

The U. S. corvette *Marion* left Yokohama for Peking, via Hanchow, on the 30th instant, and will return after shipping war officers and crew.

The French gunboat *Comandante Mariel*, from Haiphong 12th instant, arrived yesterday, bringing on board M. Bihard, Minister Plenipotentiary and Resident-General at Tientsin, and M. Franco, Vice-Consul.

The *Daily News* says—Mr. B. B. Morse, of the Customs Service, lately attached to the China Merchants' S. N. Co.'s office here, has been transferred to the Inspector-General at Peking, and leaves Shanghai for the North next week.

The *Shen-pao* states that the Foreign Board at Peking has fixed upon two officers to travel in Japan and North and South America, two to travel in Europe, and two to travel in Russia and Siberia.

A Shanghai native paper states that the *Trans-Asia* has decided to remove within two months to the rebuilt known as the *Nai Hai*, and 36 rails governing the privacy which Her Majesty desires to be preserved have been circulated among the Peking gentry.

A very timely story finds place in the *Osaka Nippon*, where a rumour is repeated that Prince Bismarck has announced his intention of visiting China, Korea, and Japan during next year. Count Ito, it is stated, received a telegram to the effect that the Prince would visit the Emperor of Japan.

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The Viceroy of Hukang has ordered the *Loang Tactel* to report if Mr. Little's steamer can get up to Chungking.

According to the *Daily News*, the steamer *Poohat* arrived at Shanghai on the 11th inst. from the wreck of the *Pausha*. She brought about 80 barrels of salvaged goods, and reports that the vessel is in three parts. The fore and mid sections are in the water, and the stern is on the beach. The room and boiler are lying at the side some distance from the vessel. The fore-truck is above water, and sailing is still going on under difficulties.

The damage done to houses and other property by the recent downpour of rain at the capital has, says the *Shen-pao*, been almost incalculable, and the poor people are now suffering severely. A party after the wall surrounding the Imperial Southern Pleasure grounds tumbled down, making a breach of 800 ft. wide, and others belonging to the Board of Public Works, who were sent to inspect the damage, reported that the repairs at not much short of 40,000. This sum has been provided for by the Imperial Exchequer, and the work of repairing the breach will commence as soon as an auspicious day has been selected.

According to the native papers, Madame. Sono Yoshiko, one of the concubines of H. I. M. the Mikado, gave birth to a son on the 22nd inst. The only other surviving son of the Mikado is Prince Haru-no, who was born on the 31st August, 1879. Prince Haru was formally and officially declared the 12th prince, his birthday, his apparent to the throne. An entertainment in honour of the event was given on the same day in the Palace, and the Minister of State, paid their respects to the Prince, who also received from all members of the Imperial Family personal congratulations.

Another vessel which has experienced the effects of the recent typhoon reached this port yesterday. The *Sin-chai* brig *Dorset*, from Bangkok 28th August, reports as follows:—Between the 11th and 12th instant encountered a heavy gale, which blew from the Westward, increasing to a hurricane, with high irregular sea, the wind backing from W. to S.W. with the barometer at 29.30, and thermometer at 80. The damage suffered comprised two masted transverse and a few small boats, and the chronometer stopped. Hove the vessel for thirty-six hours, after which the weather became fine, with light southerly breeze to port.

At a late date of the *Shen-pao*, it is stated that the *Nagasaki Express* of the 7th instant, the British fleet under Admiral Hamilton, consisting of fourteen vessels, had arrived there from Hakodate. They are now on their way south, we believe, to the station of the British mail ship *Loang Tactel*, which is expected to arrive shortly. Incredible as it may seem, we are reliably informed that only two ships were allowed to enter Vladivostok harbour at one time, and that the other ships were to be kept in the bay, where they were to remain until the British mail ship *Loang Tactel* had arrived. This regulation limits the number of men-of-war of any nationality to two at one time, and it is said, to a "sore" of the British mail ship *Loang Tactel*, which is expected to arrive shortly. 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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1887.

## ACTING UN-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The system of acting appointments is not one that finds much favour in the eyes of the public, either here or in other places. The *locum tenens* seldom feels the same interest in the work that is felt by the holder of the substantive post, and often has his hand tied to a certain extent through the natural desire not to inaugurate a new departure or to make difficulties for the actual incumbent of the office he temporarily directs. This applies more especially to administrative departments. Unfortunately, however, for the community and for the lower officials, the system is more or less inevitable in Hongkong. It is of course quite impossible to have two sets of officials, and it is equally unreasonable to deny to the heads of departments the holidays they have earned and which are frequently indispensable to the preservation of their health. It happens as often as not, as one result of the system, that the square peg gets fitted into the round hole, and the work of the departments becomes hampered and impeded to a sad degree. But this is not a remedy to be found. Probably the best way to minimise the ill results of the system is to promote the next in rank in the department when possible, and not pass them over merely to confer a little promotion on a perhaps untried and favoured official admirably employed in other and possibly very different work.

The evils of the system of acting appointments are not, however, confined to the officials; they extend to appointments of unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Of this fact we have an instance now before us. When Mr. THOMAS JACKSON left the colony in April, 1886, the Chamber of Commerce, which had nominated him, selected Mr. A. P. MAC-EWEN to fill his place, and Mr. JACKSON went away on leave. Upon Mr. JACKSON'S resignation of the post of Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, his leave expired, and Mr. MAC-EWEN'S acting incumbency as member for the Chamber also ceased. Mr. JACKSON, however, had thought well to resign the post, and a fresh nomination became necessary. Magistrate, the work of legislation is delayed because of Mr. MAC-EWEN'S absence, the Government feeling reluctant to proceed with that important measure the Public Health Bill with the unofficial element in the Council weakened by the absence of a member who has taken a lively and intelligent interest in the Bill. The incident is instructive, and it will, we hope, lead to a little reform in this direction. The Hon. C. P. CHATER holds an acting appointment, Mr. F. D. SASSOON being the actual representative of the Justices of the Peace. It is quite possible that Mr. SASSOON may return at a moment when Mr. CHATER may be, as at present, most usefully engaged in some important legislative work where his experience and knowledge are simply invaluable, and the threads of which Mr. SASSOON would not be ready to take up at short notice. What we would propose, therefore, is that no unofficial member should be allowed to resign his seat at the Council, and let his successor be appointed permanently, thus doing away with acting unofficial members. The same reform should also be extended to the appointments of unofficial members made by the Governor. With five unofficial seats at the Council and the frequent holidays taken by members, there would be no necessity for the exclusion for any lengthened period of an exceptionally able or popular member, while the reform suggested would be fairer for all parties and admit of the introduction of more new blood into our legislative body.

## EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* Scarcely anywhere has the change been greater than in Hongkong and the ports in China. The condition of life amongst foreigners in these places has so altered within the past twenty years, to a considerable extent, within ten years, that new comers can form no conception of how we then lived—moved, while even old residents think of the past as of a dream. Then the communities consisted almost exclusively of merchants and their assistants, with, of course, the inevitable officials, the great majority young men. Ladies were, like angels, few and far between, and were, therefore, almost worshipped as if they had been veritable angels. Little was it then anticipated that in so few years there would be in Hongkong many hundreds of European children. These were the days of big bones, very few small ones, and hardly any outside people, and a condition of obtaining a partnership in one of the larger houses was that the aspirant should remain a bachelor during his term. That may have been a good custom, but its continuance would certainly have corrupted us. Fortunately the old error has been changed and given place to new. One, indeed the chief, duty which the altered constitution of the foreign population imposes on us is to provide for the education of the young, especially those of our own blood. When it is recollected that there are now annually about a hundred and seventy births among the British and foreign community in Hongkong the imperative duty of providing the means of education becomes clear to us. The necessity is great now, and will be much greater in a few years. This is an age in which the schoolmaster is abroad. In England nothing has been more remarkable of late years than the impetus which has been given to education, primary, secondary, and higher. Now the very poorest has the means of raising himself to any position, not merely placed within his reach, but forced on him, and we have to recollect that our girls and boys will come into

competition with those educated in England, and also with those having the advantage of the generally admitted better systems prevailing on the Continent. Something has been done for European boys (unfortunately for boys only) by the establishment of the Hongkong Public School. But it is obligatory on us to ask that it all we have to do, and if it has been done as it might and ought to have been.

The element of power to which the priesthood, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, holds on with the greatest tenacity is the education of the young. They know that when that is taken from them their influence is immensely weakened. Whether it is for good or ill that the control of education has been to a great extent taken out of their hands in England is not necessary for us to here enquire. But in Hongkong, where a considerable, and by no means unimportant, proportion of the foreign community consists of "Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics," it is essential that provision should be made for their children and their being compelled to submit to forms and regulations made for the children of Christian parents. And amongst the section of the foreign residents which professes the Roman Catholic faith there is a not inconsiderable number who are not satisfied with the School under the control of that Church. Correspondence in our own columns has shown this, special complaint having been made of the repeated interruption to the lessons and the time occupied by prayers at St. Joseph's College. Then, amongst the Portuguese there are many who, being in such circumstances, are willing to pay for the best education procurable for their children, and who naturally wish to keep them from association with those of the lowest class, which cannot be done at the Christian Brothers' School. There can be no doubt that if we had a first class school for foreigners, conducted on purely secular principles a number of the better class Portuguese would feel that a want was supplied, and would send their children in spite of threats of excommunication. We do not forget that the establishment of the Hongkong Public School was greatly aided by the Bishop of Victoria and those whom we may be allowed to designate, the particularly religious members of the English community; but it was never understood that these were to have an exclusive voice in the management of the school, or that restrictions were to be put on the entry of any boy owing to the creed of one or both of his parents. Surely a well brought-up Jew or Parsee is far safer associate than Christian children of low parentage. That the school has in a manner supplied a want we are ready to acknowledge, and that under the present master it has been very successful, but we have no hesitation in saying that under more favourable auspices it might have been much more so. The fact is that the English Protestant community is not yet large enough to support a first class school in which Episcopalian Protestantism is made a leading feature. Even allowing that the school was founded on that basis it cannot be said that it has worked as harmoniously as could have been wished. During its short duration it has had four masters, and two of them left in disagreement with the Committee or with the active portion of it. It is an open secret that at the present moment there exists a misunderstanding that might lead to serious consequences. If we are rightly informed, there appears to be a desire on the part of some of the more energetic members of the Committee to exclude boys on account of the religion of their parents, and it is even said, to interfere in an irritating manner with the duties of the head master. Whether there is any reason why the decision as to the admission of new pupils in this school should rest with the head master we do not know, but that he is the person upon whom that duty devolves in almost every other school is well known. The Committee have just taken a new departure; they have prepared a form of application for the admission of new pupils, which we believe has given great dissatisfaction owing to its inquisitorial tenor. A whole series of questions as to the nationality, profession, religion, etc., of each of the parents has to be answered. It is one of the duties of the form to answer any such questions. We can hardly suppose that this form was drawn up without the knowledge of the Committee. If it was there was either a distinct refusal to answer any such questions, or an unwarrantable assumption of responsibility on the part of some of their number. If, on the other hand, the form was submitted to and passed by the majority of the Committee, then we can only say that they have found an admirable plan for keeping away pupils. Should such be their object they will undoubtedly succeed, but in case of that policy being persevered in we may safely predict a serious decline in the efficiency, if not the dissolution, of the school. If this want of harmony is to prevail it may have the beneficial result of leading to the establishment of a purely non-sectarian school. In the meantime the subscribers may fairly ask whether their object is being carried out as they intended. The amount subscribed, and the endowments which some public-spirited members of the community have bestowed on it ought, with the pupils' fees, to make it self-supporting if conducted on entirely independent lines. Should any additional sum be required we believe the public would readily come forward, and the Government, which has done so much for the Chinese, could not refuse to help. The Central School was intended for children of all nationalities, but now, owing to the vast preponderance of Chinese, no one would say that it is a suitable place to which to send European boys. The Government having given a new and expensive building for the education of aliens, most of whom leave Hongkong soon after their school days

are over, cannot do less than give the ground and a building for the education of British subjects, our own flesh and blood, many, perhaps most, of whom will remain in the Colony.

That an educational institution for Europeans would, if properly conducted, succeed without clerical aid is shown by the unexpected prosperity of the Shanghai Public School. This was founded in April last year by the Masonic body of that port. It opened with thirty-nine pupils and in six months the number was increased to eighty-seven. We do not know the number at present, but believe it is much higher. The Report presented in October last stated that it was then self-supporting, and that it was hoped there would soon be funds to enable a free education to be given to the children of deceased Masons. Yet its prosperity has been attained without any Government aid. The Press and the speakers at the meeting attributed the success, which was so much beyond expectation, to "the Masonic spirit the Committee had shown, and the business-like way they had gone about their work." The fees are high enough to keep away an undesirable class of pupils, for whom the Eurasian School, supported by the Municipality, provides; but there is no attempt at restrictions owing to the nationality or religion of the parents. A writer in the *N. O. Herald* makes the following remarks in regard to mixed pupils, which we would specially recommend to the consideration of the Committee of the Hongkong Public School:—"But in addition to the teaching which pupils obtain from the masters and mistresses another, and a highly important, education is inseparably imparted to them by the children of different nationalities meeting in the class-rooms and the playground. . . . They learn to know each other, to exchange ideas in their own way, and are led to consider the differences between their customs and general notions. To some extent the mixed nationalities which the children of such a school present afford some of the benefits which are obtained by travel or residence in another than one's native country." The school is for both boys and girls, and has four resident and two visiting teachers. This staff, of course, enables a much wider range of subjects to be taught than is possible at the Hongkong Public School under its present organization. The teaching in the Hongkong School, as far as it goes, is, we believe, quite satisfactory, but until the staff is increased, and the funds also, whether derived from an increased number of pupils or otherwise, the necessity of sending children home is not done away with. Our Shanghai friends, notwithstanding all, have done uspiciously well; the Chairman of the distribution of prizes last Christmas stated that they looked forward to an increased staff of teachers and an increase in the subjects taught. We ought, with Government aid, to do better, and there will always be a certain rivalry, as the better school will draw the children from the outports.

While the facilities for the education of European boys are far from what they might be made, we may be said to be without any suitable school for European Protestant girls. This has long been a disgrace, not only to the Government but to the foreign community. In this age we can do little to neglect our daughters as our sons. There is no regular opportunity in this Colony—we might almost say no possibility—of a girl being prepared for the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations. Yet that is a stage to which the European girls ought at least to aspire. When the discussion took place as to a suitable Memorial of the Queen's Jubilee the proposal of a school for girls was first made in our columns, and was taken up by Bishop Benson and some others. But, although the want is a very pressing one, and might well have been taken up independently of the Jubilee Memorial, the proposal, as far as we have heard, has not been allowed to fall out of mind. We have the Italian Convent, but, besides being distinctly Roman Catholic in character, there is a growing feeling against convent schools. This is becoming very marked in England, as well as on the Continent. No doubt, even here, the pupils are taught certain accomplishments as well as they could be in any other school, but at convent schools they are not taught, what is the all-in-all of school education, to think for themselves. Indeed it is not too much to say that their minds are dwarfed instead of being expanded.

Such being our needs, and it will not be denied that it is our imperative duty to supply them with the least possible delay, cannot we make use of the facilities we have, and, by reorganizing and extending them, do our duty to our children, and remove the stigma under which we now rest? The Public School not only wants a building of its own, but a larger staff of teachers and a wider range of subjects even for the boys now attending. It wants a gymnasium, a chemical laboratory, and other things which would not cost much if it had a building of its own. The same building, the same organization, and, to a large extent, the same teaching staff would do for a girls' school as well. Indeed, we are strongly in favour of a mixed school. Mixed schools are common enough in Scotland, still more so in Germany, and these two countries are generally admitted to be well in the van in educational progress. Such schools afford many advantages, amongst others, the boys get more refined and the girls lose some of the less amiable feminine characteristics, while the very evils which are feared from mixed tuition are really far less likely to happen than when freedom of intercourse is restricted.

## MORE MISSTATEMENTS ABOUT THE OPIMUM TRADE.

The outcry against the Chinese in the United States has extended to the City of

Brooklyn. A petition has been presented to the Mayor of Philadelphia by seventy-seven property-owners and residents of Race Street, Tenth and Eleventh streets for aid in ridding the neighbourhood of a swarm of Chinese gamblers and opium smokers. They state that property in a single square has depreciated to such an extent in consequence of their presence that \$150,000 would be a low estimate of the loss. The petition to the Mayor contains the following specification:—"The value of the property is depreciating, and business is ruined by their immoral actions; first, by reason of the style of clothing worn by them, often partially revealing their nude forms; second, by the use of vile language by nearly every Chinaman, making the passage along the neighbourhood very offensive; third, by their opium-smoking habits, which are frequently prolonged until morning; fourth, by their violation of the Sabbath in congregating in crowds on the sidewalks, and their disorderly and sacrilegious deportment; fifth, by their hideous music and noise, day and night; sixth, by their constant gambling; seventh, by their keeping all their stores open and selling goods on Sunday, and, consequently, bringing to this neighbourhood vast crowds of Chinamen from all parts of the city, thereby filling our sidewalks with great crowds, not only annoying to us, but a nuisance to every good citizen passing this way." This is a strong indictment, and it is obvious that the righteous residents of the Quaker city earnestly desire the exodus of the Chinese who have pitched their tents among them. But the Chinese are not at all inclined to go, and some of their number have addressed a long letter to the *Ledger* in which they insist very strongly upon their Treaty rights, and decline to be driven out by aggrieved property owners. More than this, they boldly threaten to sue the United States Government if any attempt is made to injure Chinese peacefully following their trades and callings. Evidently the Chinese in Philadelphia know something of their rights, and do not intend to quietly submit to expulsion.

With all this we have no very intimate concern. The Chinese of Philadelphia, unlike some of their countrymen in the Pacific States, are able to protect their own interests, and can and will take their case to their Minister at Washington. What we are more concerned with is the mendacious statements relating to opium which these sons of Han have had the temerity to make in the *Ledger*. They are reported to have stated in their letter to that paper:—"As to opium smoking the Chinese are not to blame, but are the victims." China does not make opium, and opium was never raised in China. All that is there is imported from English provinces into China." There are in the above four distinct and glaring falsehoods put forward with the unblushing effrontery of those who neither value the truth nor care how their want of it may be exposed. Every Chinaman who has lived in China must know well that the poppy is extensively cultivated in many provinces of the empire and the opium circulated in most of them. It is perhaps less universally known that the habit of opium smoking was introduced into China before the advent of foreigners. It is also perhaps not generally understood amongst Chinese that a not inconsiderable portion of the imported opium comes from Persia and Turkey, which are not English provinces or even dependencies. These misstatements would matter very little were it not for the fact that they will be believed by tens of thousands of ignorant persons in the United States, who, like the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, delight to see odium thrown upon England for a trade which is perfectly legitimate, and from which the Chinese Government are well content to draw an enormous revenue. It is rather a singular fact that, when Chinese in America are truthfully and audaciously asserting that opium is not produced in the Central Kingdom, the Chinese drug should be so seriously competing with the foreign opium that the extinction of the trade in the latter is regarded as probable by many persons, and is morally certain, unless the Peking Government, to save their revenue, allow the home grown product to similar duties to those imposed on the imported article. Apart, however, from this circumstance, we have abundant proof that opium has been produced in China for the last half century, and a return published in 1824 by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs of the enormous output of native opium showed that it even then exceeded the import of foreign drug. The production has largely increased since then, and we believe that, if the import of foreign opium ceased to-morrow, the reduction in the supply would be made up in a couple of years at most by Chinese growers. In 1835, Dr. Dymally estimated the Chinese production at 370,000 piculs, which is quite within the mark. But the real facts are so often ignored in great questions, some persons being too idle to inquire and others too ready to swallow the first barefaced lie that they see in print, especially if it leaps with its prejudices, or corroborates their views.

## THE BRITISH COMMUNITY AT BANGKOK AND THEIR CONSUL.

"We are a happy family." That is what General Cameron says of the Hongkong community. Perhaps His Excellency may be right, and we may be happy without knowing it. The British community at Bangkok are in a less fortunate condition; they are unhappy and they know it. They say they live in a place where justice is either inaccessible or is tainted in its administration. In another column we print a report of a meeting held recently, in which very serious charges were brought against Mr. GOURN, the Consul. These charges were for-

mulated in the most explicit manner by Mr. MICHELL, an able barrister occupying the responsible position of legal adviser to the Siam Government. It is alleged that in one case Mr. GOURN jeered a man who came to his court to take out a summons for assault—the occasion for the jeering being that the man had carried an appeal from Mr. GOURN'S court to Singapore—and that, when the case was called on it was dismissed in the absence of the complainant, who was suffering so severely from the effects of the assault that he was unable to appear, a fact of which it would seem the Consul had notice. This is only one case out of several in which it is alleged in effect that the Consul's action has been influenced by favour, affection, or animosity. The affirmations to more than a storm in a tea cup, and cannot pass over without leaving its effects behind. The British residents at Bangkok have resolved to petition the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the subject, and no doubt an inquiry will be ordered. The mere fact of such charges being made against an official in public meeting would be sufficient to justify such an inquiry, even if the matter were pressed no farther. Mr. GOURN sits as Judge in the Consular Court, and the charges are brought against him in his official capacity. Charges directed against the integrity of a Judge, when seriously made and formulated, cannot be ignored. Having before us the *ex-parte* statements of the Consul's accusers it is impossible to form a judgment on the case, farther than that it is one that demands investigation. It must be borne in mind, too, that feeling has been run very high in Bangkok in consequence of the imposition of a registration fee, which was warmly resisted by the community. It would seem, however, that the imposition of that fee, though technically irregular, was in accordance with directions from the Foreign Office, and an Order in Council has recently been issued validating it.

A suit had been instituted for the recovery of a registration fee paid before the irregularity in the imposition of such fees was removed. This suit—MARRASSE v. SATHO—the Consul Court at Bangkok refused to entertain. Thereupon a rule was obtained from the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements—which is a court of appeal from the Consular Court in Siam—calling upon the Judges of the latter Court to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be granted ordering and commanding them to bear and determine the suit. Cause was shown, and His Honour the Chief Justice gave judgment, holding, according to the report of the *Straits Times*, "that although this Court was a Superior Court to the Consular Court at Bangkok, it was only so to the extent in which it was made by the Order in Council of 1855. It was not invested with all the powers of a Superior Court, and certainly not with all the powers of the Queen's Bench over inferior Courts. And that although there was an implied power under Article 24 of the original Order in Council in this Court to issue a *certiorari* to the Court at Bangkok, it seemed to the learned Judge to require a step further to empower this Court to issue the high prerogative writ of *mandamus*, a right of an extraordinary character. The Court therefore gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff ordered the rule to be discharged with costs, reserving to Mr. DAVIDSON (plaintiff's counsel) the right to appeal within two months." It must be admitted that the British residents at Bangkok have a substantial grievance in this matter. Whether their allegations reflecting on the Consul's probity be well founded or not—and we find it difficult to believe that they are—the fact remains that if a suit be instituted and the Consul, whether from an error of judgment or corrupt motives, declines to entertain it, he cannot be compelled to do so, unless perhaps by the expensive process of an appeal to the Privy Council. This, obviously, is a position that no Court ought to be allowed to occupy, more especially a Consular Court. The situation of these Courts is at any time open to objection on the ground that the presiding officer combines in his own person executive and judicial functions. In the Consular Courts of China and Japan this objection does not often obtrude itself, because they are directly subordinate to the Supreme Court, which has no connection with the executive. In the Bangkok case we have the objection illustrated in the most vivid light. The British Minister is used in the Consular Court, a Court presided over by the Minister's immediate subordinate, and the Court declines to hear the suit. Where is the plaintiff to seek his remedy? The Court might be right in refusing to hear the case, but that is a question which the plaintiff has an equitable right to have tried by a superior tribunal. If the Court may decline to hear one case equally it may decline to hear another, and so it might come to be looked upon as a favour to have a suit heard instead of a matter of right. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue. As soon as it is represented to the home Government we venture to say it will be remedied, probably by declaring the Court at Bangkok to be a directly subordinate Court of the Supreme Court at Singapore. This would settle the suit. Where is the plaintiff to seek his remedy? The Court might be right in refusing to hear the case, but that is a question which the plaintiff has an equitable right to have tried by a superior tribunal. If the Court may decline to hear one case equally it may decline to hear another, and so it might come to be looked upon as a favour to have a suit heard instead of a matter of right. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue. As soon as it is represented to the home Government we venture to say it will be remedied, probably by declaring the Court at Bangkok to be a directly subordinate Court of the Supreme Court at Singapore. This would settle the suit.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. There were present:—His EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Major-General CAMERON, C.B. Hon. J. RUSSELL, C.M.G., Acting Chief Justice. Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary. Hon. J. J. ALEXANDER, Acting Attorney-General. Hon. A. LUTHER, Colonial Treasurer. Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General. Hon. H. G. THOMSON, Harbour Master. Hon. F. BYRNE. Hon. WONG STRING. Hon. J. B. LITTLE. Hon. C. P. CHATER. Mr. J. M. GUTHRIE, Acting Clerk of Council.

His EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Major-General CAMERON, C.B. Hon. J. RUSSELL, C.M.G., Acting Chief Justice. Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary. Hon. J. J. ALEXANDER, Acting Attorney-General. Hon. A. LUTHER, Colonial Treasurer. Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General. Hon. H. G. THOMSON, Harbour Master. Hon. F. BYRNE. Hon. WONG STRING. Hon. J. B. LITTLE. Hon. C. P. CHATER. Mr. J. M. GUTHRIE, Acting Clerk of Council.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCE.

The ACTING GOVERNOR, Major-General CAMERON, laid on the table a minute by His Excellency the Acting Governor recommending a vote of \$1,000 to Mr. Bruce Shepherd as remuneration for services rendered by him in connection with the Land Commission.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Council resumed consideration in Committee of the Public Health Bill.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. MICHELL, said that he had to propose and which has been introduced—

5.—The mode of election, the proceedings, the terms, and all other matters relating to the election of the members by the said magistrates shall be governed by the rules contained in Schedule 1 to this Ordinance. The Governor in Council may from time to time add to, vary, or revoke any of the said rules. These rules have been circulated and some objections have been taken to them as being too elaborate and not altogether necessary for the small electorate who will have to elect these two members. Therefore I would propose an amendment to this article making it as follows:—"The members of the Council shall be elected by the Governor in Council, who may from time to time add to, vary, or revoke any of the said rules. In a new rule I would propose that the list should be prepared by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who already makes out the jury list. The Registrar sees most of the jurors in the course of the year and there would be very little chance of any of the jurors being disqualified. I propose therefore that he should make out the list and that the election should take place before him. That is a summary of the rules I would submit to the Governor in Council. I would assimilate the election of these members as much as possible to the election by the Justices of the Peace of a member of the Legislative Council and make it as simple as possible.

The only remaining part of the Bill standing over for consideration was Part 8, which deals with the subject of overcrowding.

His EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Major-General CAMERON, said that he was short of one of his number, and as the gentleman who is absent (Hon. A. P. MAC-EWEN) who has made considerable enquiry with reference to this subject of overcrowding, will be more than likely to have a seat in this Council after the 17th of this month, I would propose that the consideration of this part of the Bill be postponed until a date after the 17th.

Hon. C. P. CHATER.—In accordance with the proposal of my hon. friend the senior unofficial member I would like to point out to your Excellency that the unofficial members are always in the minority, and in the absence of one member for the Chamber of Commerce, we are in a greater minority than ever. Under these circumstances I trust your Excellency will be pleased to assent to the proposition of my hon. friend.

His EXCELLENCY.—Hon. C. P. CHATER, this takes me rather by surprise, and I think that some reasons should be given for adjourning this matter. I most strongly protest against this proposal. It is already a matter of course between the official members and the unofficial members. I object most strongly to such a principle in this colony. As far as my experience goes, I believe that really and truly there is less partition between the official and unofficial members of the Council than in almost any other part of the world, and I have been in great many. Why we should perpetually hang out this red rag as we were in two opposite camps I don't see. If any hon. gentleman will give us good reasons for an adjournment I shall be most happy to listen to them. The greater part of this Bill and the consideration of all the various amendments which have been proposed during the course of the Bill, I think I may say, have been the result of a friendly conference and I believe the Executive Council, the official members, and the unofficial members have been working out of the same mind and have tried to do their best for the community in the Executive Council just as much as they have endeavoured to do in the Legislative Council. I have got so far as to say that I have got the Bill in a most considerate and a most workable form. We have got to this stage of the Bill, which is really not such a very difficult matter to be decided upon, and really good reasons can be adduced for postponing consideration—because I am quite sure that whatever has been said in this Council has been thoroughly gone into before, and as if we were taking a fresh matter, and really good valid reasons are given, as I have generally tried to show you, I shall submit, as I don't wish to carry my own opinion, to what I consider the general opinion of the Council. I would like to hear something more of the reasons for interrupting our proceedings.

Hon. P. BYRNE.—I do not know, your Excellency, whether I am an order or not, but I have already addressed several reasons, and some of them the Government must consider to have weight from the fact that there was an anxiety expressed to retain Mr. MAC-EWEN on the Council until the Bill was passed. This was done officially before this Council, but I heard it from at least one member of the Executive if not more.

His EXCELLENCY.—That the Government was anxious to retain Mr. MAC-EWEN?

Hon. P. BYRNE.—Yes.

His EXCELLENCY.—Certainly, certainly.

Hon. P. BYRNE.—Well I think that is one strong argument which can be adduced for the retention of the Bill in Mr. MAC-EWEN again takes his seat at the Board.

His EXCELLENCY.—I should like to get more of a general opinion on the subject.

Hon. C. P. CHATER.—Your Excellency, with respect to the first portion of your speech, about the red rag and the official and unofficial element in this Council, I am sure, your Excellency will admit that without an opposition very little good is done, and that the Government has an opposition, even as poor an opposition as we have been able to bring forward.

His EXCELLENCY.—Not a poor one.

Hon. C. P. CHATER.—Still I feel sure some good has been done, and I feel sure that the portion of your Excellency's speech about the absent member has said enough. The absent member has taken great pains with this Bill, and has studied it thoroughly, and I understood he would like to be here to bring forward his arguments for reducing the quantity of space from three hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. It is unfortunate he is not here today, but as the adjournment asked for is not unreasonable, only till after 17th inst. I am sure your Excellency will not be pleased to assent to the proposal.

His EXCELLENCY.—The fact is that our very efficient and valuable colleagues should be present on the occasion. The election takes place, I believe, on the 17th inst.

Hon. P. BYRNE.—Yes.

His EXCELLENCY.—Then if we assemble on Monday, the 19th, will that answer all purposes?

The official members accepted the date.

His EXCELLENCY.—Very well, then, hon. gentlemen, so let it be.

A few technical amendments which had been left over were made in other parts of the Bill. The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. MICHELL, then proposed that the Bill be referred to the Committee for the Council at this stage to go into the by-laws. The Ordinance provides that the by-laws should be made by the Sanitary Board and submitted to the Council. Those appended to the Bill were published merely for information and discussion.

## THE RETIREMENT OF MR. JACKSON.

His EXCELLENCY.—I am sure I am right in regretting the part of this Council the loss of our able and valuable colleague, Hon. Mr. Jackson, who has rendered many very valuable services to the Government and this community.

He was very anxious to retain the services of Mr. MAC-EWEN, at all events until we had finished with the Health Bill, but whatever arrangement has been made between these hon. gentlemen is their own affair and not ours, but I have no doubt that, at least I hope that, as my hon. friend on the right said, we shall see Mr. MAC-EWEN amongst us again.

Hon. P. BYRNE.—It is a foregone conclusion. Hon. C. P. CHATER.—Your Excellency, I don't think there was any arrangement between the two gentlemen. Only having a great deal to do, and as his stay is not likely to be long, Mr. JACKSON wanted to devote all his time to the duties at the Bank. It is best it should be known there is no arrangement. It is simply that one had too much to do and had to go away. There is no doubt, as my hon. friend has said, that Mr. MAC-EWEN will be elected.

His EXCELLENCY.—I am glad you have made those remarks. If any little word escaped me which may give rise to a wrong impression let me remove it at once. I will read Mr. Jackson's letter which is just as you say.

5th September.

Sir, I have the honour to request you to inform His Excellency the Acting Governor that I wish to resign my seat at the Legislative Council. I do so because I feel I cannot devote as much time to the appointment.

What I meant was that if these gentlemen conferred together as to what they thought best for the public service, and their own interests, that it was not an arrangement with the Government.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the 19th inst.

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on the 12th inst. at the office of the General Managers (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Hongkong, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed on the 23rd August. There were present:—Messrs. W. H. Forbes (Chairman), J. S. Voss, Captain Talbot, and Mr. R. Skewen (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—This is only a formal meeting called to confirm the resolution that was passed at the previous meeting to the effect that "The present articles of association be altered by adding to the end of article 4 the words 'The Company may from time to time reduce its capital.'"

Captain TALBOT.—What are the other alterations?

The CHAIRMAN.—They will come on at a meeting to be called later. This meeting is simply called to confirm the resolution giving us power to reduce our capital, a power which we did not possess before, and which gives us power to increase our capital, but not to reduce it. The resolution be confirmed.

Captain TALBOT seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

## THE ACTING GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

The Secretary of the Alice Memorial Hospital has received the following communication from His Excellency the Acting Governor, Major-General CAMERON, C.B.:

My visit last week to the Alice Memorial Hospital afforded me very great pleasure. There can be no doubt about the good work being done, and the high reputation the institution is already acquiring amongst the Chinese, considering what you told me that they had been over 500 patients treated either inside or outside the Hospital since it was opened, more than six months ago. This is indeed a very encouraging, and a clear proof that the prejudices of the Chinese against subjecting themselves to medical treatment can be as easily overcome in Hongkong as in the Straits Settlements and Fuzhou State, where I have seen the same state of affairs as they could hold. The value of such an undertaking as yours is not so easily over-estimated, both as the means of alleviating an immense amount of human suffering and teaching our Chinese fellow-countrymen the value of medicine to do likewise. It was a real pleasure to see everything so clean and well ordered—the wards made to look cheerful, and not dingy-looking, and the patients well cared for and the appreciation of what had been done for them.

The medical gentlemen, whose unpaid services are so freely and generously given as a labour of love, deserve the hearty thanks and support of the community, and your own efforts as the benevolent founder of the Alice Memorial Hospital, who is to be warmly congratulated on the success already achieved, may have his anticipations fully realized.

Please accept the enclosed donation in aid of the Hospital as a token of the interest I take in it and of my best wishes for its future prosperity and development.

In addition to the private donation just mentioned, His Excellency had already, before his visit to the Hospital, been pleased to make the liberal grant of \$200 for the feeding of poor patients out of the charitable allowance.

## THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following suggested regulations, for Government Scholarships for the study of Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom, two Scholarships of £200 (two hundred pounds) each, per annum, for four years, to be awarded by the Governor in Council, have been approved by the Secretary of State and are published Saturday's *Gazette*.

1.—The Government of Hongkong offers, for the study of Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom, two Scholarships of £200 (two hundred pounds) each, per annum, for four years, to be awarded by the Governor in Council, on the following conditions:—

2.—One Scholarship will be awarded in each alternate year.

3.—The holder of a Scholarship can so select the College or University in which he will study, subject to the approval of the Governor or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but King's College, London, is recommended as the best suited for finishing the education of boys and beginning the course of study required by men in the same establishment.

4.—The Scholarships will be awarded, after competitive examination, to the Candidates who obtain the highest marks, and who have not been previously to the Examination, at the School that presents them or at any two of the Public Schools recognized by the Governor.

CANDIDATES.

5.—The Candidates will be scholars, previously approved by the Governor, from any recognized Public School in the Colony of Hongkong, and will be required to bring the following certificates from the Head Master of the respective School:—

(a) Certificate of good moral character.

(b) Certificate of age. Candidates must not exceed 20 years, nor be below 17 years.

(c) Certificate stating that he has or been a scholar, for at least three (3) years last previous to the Examination, at the School that presents them or at any two of the Public Schools recognized by the Governor.

6.—Every Candidate will be required to undergo a Medical Examination with a view to ascertaining that he is in a sound state of health.

7.—The successful Candidate will be required—



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